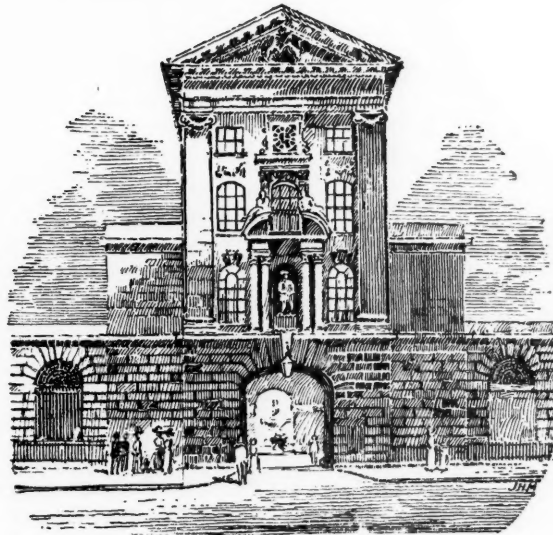


ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL



VOL. XXXVII.—No. 8.

MAY, 1930.

[PRICE NINEPENCE.]

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital



"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXVII. — No. 8.]

MAY 1ST, 1930.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

- Fri., May 2.—Dr. Langdon Brown and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Medicine: Clinical Lecture by Sir Thomas Horder.
- Sat., " 3.—Cricket Match *v.* Southgate. Home.
Tennis Match *v.* St. Thomas's Hospital. Home.
- Mon., " 5.—Special Subject: Clinical Lecture by Mr. Scott.
- Tues., " 6.—Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
- Wed., " 7.—Surgery: Clinical Lecture by Sir Holburt Waring.
- Fri., " 9.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Medicine: Clinical Lecture by Dr. Hinds Howell.
- Sat., " 10.—Cricket Match *v.* Hampstead. Home.
- Mon., " 12.—Special Subject: Clinical Lecture by Dr. Cumberbatch.
- Tues., " 13.—Sir Percival Hartley and Sir Holburt Waring on duty.
- Wed., " 14.—Surgery: Clinical Lecture by Sir Holburt Waring.
- View Day.**
- Fri., " 16.—Sir Thomas Horder and Mr. L. Bathe Rawling on duty.
Medicine: Clinical Lecture by Dr. Hinds Howell.
- Sat., " 17.—Cricket Match *v.* Winchmore Hill. Home.
- Mon., " 19.—Special Subject: Clinical Lecture by Mr. Just.
Last day for receiving matter for the June issue of the Journal.
- Tues., " 20.—Dr. Langdon Brown and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
- Wed., " 21.—Surgery: Clinical Lecture by Mr. Harold Wilson.
- Thurs., " 22.—Cricket Match *v.* M.C.C. Home.
- Fri., " 23.—Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
Medicine: Clinical Lecture by Dr. Langdon Brown.
- Sat., " 24.—Cricket Match *v.* Metropolitan Police. Away.
- Mon., " 26.—Special Subject: Clinical Lecture by Mr. Elmslie.
- Tues., " 27.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
- Wed., " 28.—Surgery: Clinical Lecture by Sir C. Gordon-Watson.
- Fri., " 30.—Sir Percival Hartley and Sir Holburt Waring on duty.
Medicine: Clinical Lecture by Sir Percival Hartley.
- Sat., " 31.—Cricket Match *v.* Herts Wanderers. Away.

EDITORIAL.

IT is a far cry from the noise and the London fuss of Smithfield to a Poet Laureate's house on Boar's Hill, aloofly overlooking the City of Oxford. Yet just as his active life at St. Bartholomew's left its ineffaceable mark upon Dr. Bridges, so now his death leaves here the scar of sorrow. We publish

elsewhere an obituary notice. It is fitting that it should be, in effect, rather a biographical account. St. Bartholomew's was very proud of him.

* * *

DINNER TO DR. H. MORLEY FLETCHER.

On April 5th, at the Criterion Restaurant, a dinner was given to Dr. H. Morley Fletcher by his House Physicians. Of the sixty fortunate persons who had held this appointment during Dr. Fletcher's long career on the Staff at Bart.'s, twenty-five were able to be present—a very creditable number, we think, considering that those eligible are scattered world-wide, their present "habitats" ranging from Bart.'s to Chacachacare or even further!

The dinner was good, and the speeches (which were many) were better. All (except Dr. Fletcher) bore testimony to his unfailing kindness to those who have enjoyed the privilege of working under him, and to his great help to the activities of the Students' Union and the work of the Hospital at large.

After dinner the party adjourned to 98, Harley Street, where Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher entertained a cheerful company of invaders. Dr. Fletcher once more proved his proficiency at "cock-fighting" and other sports involving feet, legs and coins. There was much well-merited applause when, by a single deft twist of his leg, he sent his youngest House Physician somersaulting with the utmost grace!

A thoroughly enjoyable evening.

* * *

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL WOMEN'S GUILD.

The Annual Meeting of the Guild is to be held in the Great Hall on View Day, Wednesday, May 14th, at 4.15 p.m. In response to the great appeal of this year the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have promised to honour the Guild by attending, and the Guild is fortunate in having secured Mrs. Philip Snowden as the

speaker. We hope that those interested in the Hospital will make a special effort to attend and to make this a record meeting.

* * *

CROSSWORD.

We publish on p. 151 the first crossword puzzle that has ever appeared in our columns, optimistically described as No. 1. A prize of one guinea will be awarded for the first correct solution received at the Journal Office. The solution, with the names of the correct solvers (if any), will be published in the June issue.

* * *

Prof. Gask has been appointed Thomas Vicary Lecturer for 1930. The last lecturer from St. Bartholomew's was Sir D'Arcy Power, who, in 1921, spoke of "The Education of a Surgeon under Thomas Vicary." The lecture has not been given since 1928.

* * *

The third Lister Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Harvey Cushing on Wednesday, July 9th, at the Royal College of Surgeons.

* * *

Mr. R. T. Payne has been awarded a Certificate of Honourable Mention for his essay submitted for the Jacksonian Prize.

* * *

Congratulations to Mr. H. Burt-White and Dr. R. R. Armstrong, whose joint essay on "The Problem of Puerperal Sepsis" has won the Bishop-Harman Prize of the British Medical Association.

* * *

THE ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

The Summer Sessional Address will be delivered by Sir Archibald Garrod on Thursday, June 5th, at 8.30 p.m. His subject will be "St. Bartholomew's Fifty Years Ago."

* * *

"COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS."

The passing of a good habit is ever matter for regret. Those who know the Dispensary collection of photographs of members of the Hospital Staff must often wonder why the changes in that body are not matched by any increase in the number of the pictures. Taken by an enthusiastic photographer and one time Demonstrator of Anatomy, Mr. Cahen, they hit off their subjects in a way less formal than the cabinet photographs of professional firms. Though Mr. Cahen has left the Hospital, we are not without excellent photographers. It is a pity that the custom should be allowed to lapse.

* * *

THE FILM OF THE NEW BLOCK.

The marvels of our new Surgical Block, already familiar to many thousands of visitors, are being dis-

played to the public this month through the medium of the cinema. Several gentlemen possessed of more or less histrionic ability have made their film *début* in this picture, which portrays the coming to life of certain of the wax figures in the New Block. These ancestors of modern surgery survey with scant approval the activities of their posterity in the new theatre. The necessary comic element is provided by Mrs. Gamp, who really looks remarkably like her original picture and is evidently quite at home with her part.

OBITUARIES.

ROBERT BRIDGES, O.M.:

POET LAUREATE.

Obit 21 April, 1930.



T. BARTHOLOMEW'S is mourning, in common with the whole nation, the death of Robert Bridges, O.M., the Poet Laureate, but she has a special reason to celebrate his memory, for she is proud to claim him as one of the oldest and most distinguished of her sons. He spent seven years under her influence, and she must be counted as having had definite share in the equipment of his mind and character. The relation of medicine to poetry and to literature and the arts in general has been a favourite subject for the curious, and the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* records the names of nearly thirty medical poets who lived during the nineteenth century. But it must be confessed that, though many of these may have been good doctors, few of them were good poets; only three names, indeed, emerge above the level of mediocrity—Beddoes, Keats and Bridges—and of these the greatest did not carry his medical studies beyond their early stages. Bridges is therefore to be regarded as the chief representative of the medical profession in this branch of creative art during the last hundred years.

Robert Bridges was born at Walmer on October 23rd, 1844, last but one in a family of nine, and was descended from a line of Kentish farmers. He went to Eton in 1854 and remained there for nine years, distinguishing himself in the special Eton games. He also passed through a period of religious enthusiasm, being influenced especially by a younger friend, Digby Mackworth Dolben, who combined religion with a remarkable poetical inspiration. Dolben was accidentally drowned at the age of nineteen, in 1867, and his poems were not published until 1911, when they were edited by Bridges, who also recorded his impressions of his friend in a memoir of great charm and humour. "Different as we were," he wrote, "in physical temperament, different as boys could be, we were both of us terribly serious, determined, and of artistic bent, and had come through

the same sort of home teaching to the same mental perplexity. We satisfied our natural bias towards art by poetry, but the magnitude of the religious problems which we had been led up to face was occupying our attention; it involved both our spiritual and practical interests in life. . . . We were in fact both of us Pusey-ites, and if we reacted somewhat differently to the same influences, yet neither of us at that time doubted that our *toga virilis* would be the cassock of a priest or the habit of a monk." The biographer fills the memoir with revelations of his own boyhood and literary development; it is written with a distinguished simplicity, and proves the writer to be a master of the English language, which he had, by then, so long been studying. For some months before Dolben's death the two friends had drawn somewhat apart, but both were shedding some of their religious convictions, and Bridges was tending towards science. He entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1863, but his university career was distinguished more by his prowess on the river than in the examination halls, and his degree was taken in the second class. After a long interval of travel he entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's in 1871.

He was rather older than the average student, not having entered the Hospital until he was twenty-seven, and his personality, by then fully developed, must have made itself strongly felt. In 1876 appeared a pamphlet containing a Latin poem entitled *Carmen elegiacum de Nosocomio Sti Bartholomæi Londinensi* . . . *Sequitur denique aliquid περί πράξεως, sive de ratione medendi Patricii Black*. The Hospital Library contains two editions of this poem (1876 and 1877), so that it must have enjoyed considerable local fame, although it is a rare "collector's item" at the present time, partly perhaps owing to the fact that its author is said to have afterwards destroyed as much of the edition as he could lay hands on. The dedication to Patrick Black, then Senior Physician to the Hospital, is dated from 52, Bedford Square, *Idibus Decemb.*, 1876. The poem, consisting of 556 elegiac lines, begins with an introduction, and then recounts the history of the foundation of the Hospital by Rahere. The Hospital as it now stands is described :*

"Quinque colosseis apparent mœnia tectis;
Quattuor hæc ratio prima habuisse docet :—
Inter quæ medio quadratâ est area formâ,
Datque frequentatum terra pavita forum.
Plurimaque inclusis umbram circumjicit arbor,
Submittitque suas fons speciosus aquas.
Fama huc invalidos, huc spes invitat egenos,
Liminis auxiliis hospitioque frui.
Ergo extra muros stat squalida turba, foresque
Personat, inque aulam nocte dieque coit.
Declavant morbos, ostentant vulnera quisque,
Pro ratione mali præmia sortis habent."

* The quotations are taken from the edition of 1877, into which many changes were introduced.

The next hundred lines describe the illustrious dead from Harvey to Owen, and the greater part of the remainder deals with the members of the staff as constituted at that date. Their peculiarities and interests are described, beginning with the Physicians, of whom Church was one :

Dr. Church :

"Tertius est indit cui sancta Ecclesia nomen,
Lataque procero pectora barba tegit.
Hic pede ferrato doctus percurrere summa
Flumina, cum solido stant adoperta gelu.

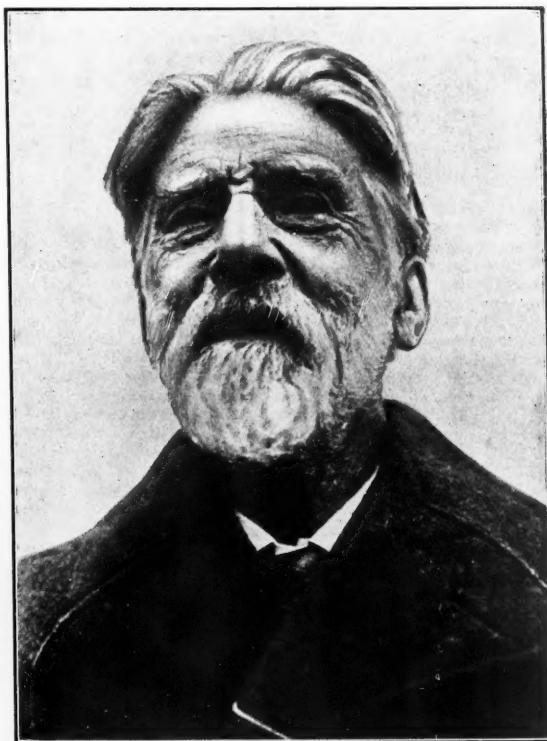


Photo: Keystone View Company.]

Mr. Willett :

"Gibbosis valgis varis Guillettius adstat :
Quo duce quisque suis induit arma malis.
Res ut verba sonent, valgi distorta videntur
Extrorsum, vari tangere crura genu."

Mr. Langton :

"Demonstratores olim Langtonius acer,
Cui fugit apposita hernia lapsa manus."

Dr. Brunton :

"Hunc bene consequitur ranis Bruntonius hostis,
Promptus aberrantes vivisecare canes.
Nec mea rem referens horrescit Musa ; malorum
Ortus in humanos non potis arte trahi.
GALVANI RANAM, EST OPERE, COGNOSCITE CIVES !
Galvanoscopica crura notate fera."

The poem ends with a description of the author's examination for the membership of the College of Physicians, and reflections on his studies. The poem as a whole is of great parochial interest, but it can be understood that the Laureate did not later regard it as one of his *opera majora*.

After qualifying and serving as House Physician, Bridges was appointed Casualty Physician at St. Bartholomew's for the year 1877-8, and his well-known "Account of the Casualty Department" was published in vol. xiv of the *Hospital Reports* for 1878. In this article he analysed the work done by the casualty officers, and sought to expose some of the abuses of a system which resulted in his having seen in a year 30,940 patients, an average of 1'28 minutes being given to each case, and having ordered over 200,000 doses of medicine containing iron. His description of the process of "filtration of patients" is worth quoting:

"It might perhaps be thought that the virtue of a casualty physician was distributive justice. In a better world no doubt it would be; as things are, there are several considerations which override strict justice. He has, for instance, to weigh the inconvenience of overcrowding the Hospital dispensary against the lesser, or at least less visible, inconvenience of treating a number of different complaints with the same medicine; but what stands most in his way is no doubt his want of time. How much time he has, I should rather say how little, I will show later on. At present, I will merely state that it is not unusual for a casualty physician to see 150 patients in less than two hours; and I shall not be using extravagant language if I call this quick work, and say that very great accuracy cannot be arrived at in such hasty proceedings. Indeed, it is not easy to see what he can be supposed to do except work miracles, considering that if he had only to take down the patients' names and addresses he would be over-occupied; and yet his duties are very distinctly understood. A metaphor is usually employed to define them. If a casualty physician were to complain of the number of cases he has to see, he would probably be told that he is not supposed to attend to them or prescribe for them very much; that the surgery is the filter of the hospital, or that he himself is the filter. It is in vain to point out that filtering is of necessity a process slow in proportion to its efficacy, while the quick filtering of patients is almost unintelligible. Making bricks without straw cannot be compared to it; that is done every day, but filtering quickly is a contradiction in terms. And yet filter he must, and filter quickly too; and be prepared to hear his quick filtrate shamefully ill-spoken of in the wards and in the out-patient rooms. But this theory of a system, which breaks down as soon as it is seriously examined, and has only one ground of defence, which I will examine later, vanishes like smoke when a physician finds himself face to face with some 200 paupers, who are many of them seriously ill, some mortally, many but slightly, but nearly all with considerable bodily inconvenience or pain, which, unless disease be a joke, and this the whole constitution of our Hospital forbids us to suppose, entitles them to his patient attention and investigation, and demands his skill and advice. He will decide at once that what he has to do is the best that can be done for every individual case under the circumstances, and he will make the best of a bad business, and take it patiently, even when his filtrate comes bubbling back into the surgery from the steward's office because there is no vacant bed, or from the out-patient room because it was not filtered before eleven a.m."

The whole paper is an amusing and trenchant piece of writing, and effectually disposes of any idea that a poet is necessarily unpractical. He had previously contributed one paper to the *Reports* on "A Severe Case of Rheumatic Fever Treated with Splints." The patient was under his care in Hope Ward in May, 1876, and he

mentions that, although the method of treating acute rheumatic joints was now new, he had never, during five years at the Hospital, seen it put in practice, nor even heard it mentioned.

Except for these three publications, little record remains of his seven years at St. Bartholomew's. After finishing his appointment there he became Assistant Physician at the Great Northern (now Royal Northern) Hospital, and at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, but it is stated that he did not intend to remain indefinitely in professional life, and had fixed the age of forty for retirement. Actually he retired at the age of thirty-seven, resigning his hospital appointments after having had pneumonia in 1881. His medical career extended therefore over ten years, and these were probably far from being his least fruitful period for absorbing the impressions of life and humanity, which ultimately found expression in the supreme achievement of his life, his last poem, "The Testament of Beauty." Even here still linger the traces of his early training, for in describing the conflicting ideas of the human mind he turns naturally to a medical analogy:

Yet we discredit not all Medicine because
ther be incurable maladies that end in death,—
nor yet because the leech, when he is call'd in to heal
an indigestiv stomach, can hav no dealing
directly with the embroil'd co-ordinating cells,—
and, for the lack of any intelligent knowledge
of their intimat bickerings, wil hav recourse
to palliatives and sentimental assurances
of favourable conditions, exercise and air,
hoping thus to entice them to a better behaviour,—
or observing some chemical excess in their chyme
wil deftly neutralize it with a pinch of salt.

After retiring from professional life Bridges went to live at the Manor House of Yattendon in Berkshire, and two years later in 1884 he married the daughter of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., who bore him a son and two daughters. He lived at Yattendon for twenty years more, and then, after an interval of two years, built a house at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, where he lived until his death on April 21st, 1930.

Bridges possessed a magnificent physique, and in his later years was as handsome an old man as anyone could wish to see. With his shock of white hair, piercing eyes, picturesque clothing and abrupt manners, he may have appeared to the casual visitor to have been "playing up" to the rôle of Laureate, somewhat after the Tennysonian model; but those who knew him seem never to have doubted his perfect sincerity—even his affectations were honest and lovable.

From 1881 he devoted himself chiefly to literature and the cultivation of a fine sense of the beauty of words. As he confesses in his memoir of Dolben, his own boyish Muse had been active from his Eton days. Yet his first book was not published until 1873, a thin volume of

125 pages, with the imprint of B. M. Pickering, containing short poems mostly written in the year 1872-3. Other instalments of the *Shorter Poems* appeared at intervals during the next twenty years, and it was these poems which remained until recently the most widely read of his productions. Eight plays were published in 1890, none of which were performed until the "Humours of the Court" was produced at Oxford this year. Other longer poems were published at intervals, and the *Collected Poems* were published in six volumes in 1904. He also wrote a number of prose pamphlets on questions of spelling and pronunciation, a subject which he had so much at heart that he became an adviser to the B.B.C., and delivered the first of the national lectures in March, 1929, on "Poetry." He was also one of the founders of the Society for Pure English, and in one of the Society's tracts collaborated with Dr. Cuthbert Morton in directing an attack on the proposed use of an international Latin terminology in British anatomical teaching.

Bridges never appeared to court popularity in his writings. His poetry, though it possesses a clear-cut beauty, has also a certain academic flavour, almost an aridity, which does not attract the many, though highly appreciated by the few. Some people may also have been too much repelled by his obvious preoccupation with the technique of his art, his experiments with metre, his unusual views on spelling, his general air of innovation and peculiarity. Nevertheless his real merits were being widely perceived, though there may have been surprise in some quarters when he was appointed Poet Laureate in 1913. The holder of this office receives an honorarium of £75 a year with an additional £27 in lieu of a butt of sack. Mercenarily-minded persons might hold, therefore, that not much would be expected of so ill-paid an official; and in fact Bridges limited his output so strictly that he incurred some criticism, and was unjustly dubbed "Our Dumb Laureate." He refused indeed to pander to any popular demand that the Laureate should churn out an ode on every suitable or unsuitable occasion, and yet, pleasing only his own fastidious taste, he published eighteen war poems in the *Times*, which were collected in 1920. He found himself unable, however, to contribute a poem to the Octocentenary Celebrations at St. Bartholomew's in 1923, though this must not be attributed to any lack of loyalty to his second *alma mater*, but to his unwillingness to "write to order." It is stated that, in truth, he cared very much about obtaining popular sympathy, though he could never bring himself to set about deliberately courting it. It was therefore the more remarkable that at the end of his long life he should have eventually achieved the recognition for which he

wished, and in a degree which must have surprised him. His greatest and longest poem, "The Testament of Beauty," was published in 1929, on his eighty-fifth birthday, soon after he had received the Order of Merit, and it was instantly acclaimed on all sides as a masterpiece. None would have predicted that a long and sometimes difficult philosophical poem, written in a peculiar, almost prosaic, metre and diversified with "simplified spelling," would have sold many thousand copies within a few weeks of publication. The success of this book was not merely a fashion, but was assuredly genuine, for into it was packed the accumulated wisdom and beauty of the mind of a great man, a mind which during a long life had explored art, science, and human experience to their depths, and which was capable of expressing itself with humour and dignity, and with an extraordinary feeling for the proper use of the English tongue. The poem can only be compared in its content with Wordsworth's "Prelude," and it places the two Laureates together on one of the highest pinnacles of poetical fame.

ST. D.

SISTER MARY.

We deeply regret to report the death of Miss Kennedy (Sister Mary), on Friday, April 4th, after a long and painful illness.

She came to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in February, 1910, and obtained her certificate in April, 1914. In August of that year she was appointed Night Superintendent, and was promoted to be Sister of Paget Ward in the following April, when the East Block was given over to the nursing of soldiers. In February, 1918, she became Sister of Mary Ward, a position which offered ample scope for her special abilities. But this post did not complete the tale of her activities, for she was Honorary Secretary of the Benevolent Fund League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses, and a Councillor of the British College of Nurses.

Hers was a striking and vivid personality, coloured by strong feeling. This was fully displayed in the management of her ward, and it was remarkable to see the control she obtained over nervous, highly-strung patients, and the way they were prepared to confide in her. Long after patients left the ward she kept in touch with them and continued her interest in them. She might have expected to look forward to years of active work when the blow fell. That death should come in the prime of life to one who lived so intensely is both sad and strange. Her courage through a terribly

painful illness was indomitable, and she submitted to treatment after treatment in a way which was really heroic.

The funeral service took place in the Hospital Church on Monday, April 7th. It was largely attended, and there was every sign that her loss was deeply mourned on all sides.

MORE MEDICAL NOTES.

By SIR THOMAS HORDER, Bt.

ON HIGH BLOOD-PRESSURE.

(1) Speaking generally, the highest pressures found in routine medical practice occur in women and not in men.

(2) Contrary to what is generally held, cerebral hæmorrhage is not so frequently met with as a complication, or terminal event, in patients who show very high pressures as in patients whose pressures are but moderately high. The diseased vessel-wall is a more important factor in the rupture of the vessel than is the arterial pressure.

(3) There probably exist families possessed of a tendency to high arterial pressure independently of a tendency to arterio-sclerosis.

(4) Pubescence is sometimes marked by a physiological hyperpiesis, just as it is sometimes marked by a physiological ventricular hypertrophy.

(5) An epochal hyperpiesis is one of the most common expressions of the menopausal state. The systolic pressure is raised out of proportion to the rise in the diastolic pressure. The prognostic importance of this latter fact is very important.

(6) When, in arterio-sclerosis ("granular kidney"), the myocardial sufficiency is as yet good, and the systolic pressure is higher than 200 mm. Hg., the diastolic pressure is found with great frequency to be about, or exactly, half the systolic figure. Should the diastolic pressure be greater than this the myocardium has probably begun to fail.

(7) Signs of myocardial failure give an indication for

the use of digitalis despite the existence of hypertension. Indeed, the pressures are not infrequently found to fall during the exhibition of digitalis in these circumstances.

(8) It is easy to lower arterial tension by the use of drugs which depress the myocardial tone; it is difficult to attain this result in any other way by the direct use of hypotensive drugs.

(9) Indirect methods of lowering arterial tension are more satisfactory than direct methods. One of the best of the indirect methods is portal depletion. The best agents by which to attain this end are a meagre diet, salines and mercurials.

(10) Hustle and prolonged emotional strain are very common factors in the production of hypertension. To encourage leisure and equanimity is then the therapeutic indication—a notoriously difficult prescription to follow.

(11) Concern about high blood-pressure is one of the chief factors in maintaining it, and this holds good whether the concern be on the patient's part or upon the part of his doctor.

TRADITION AND EXPERIMENT IN MODERN MEDICINE.

By ORMUZD.*

DISTRESSING as it is to be forced by circumstances to sacrifice the principles of one's youth, family or trades union in order to earn a living, a gradual declension or (euphemistically) an adaptation to environment has perforce to occur in the lives of all but those who are strong enough and clever enough to start a new principle and mould others into conformity. This long sentence is intended to lead by a sprightly transition of reasoning to an explanation for the smart change of front which occurs when a man who has been blessed with a thorough scientific training is suddenly confronted with non-scientific individuals who think they are ill and insist upon value for money. That composite and important figure, the Physicist, Chemist, Biologist, the Anatomist and Physiologist, the Pathologist, Clinician, Surgeon and Specialist in the various faculties who has lately emerged with bright

* Whose namesake was to be congratulated upon his defeat of the 99,999 diseases created by the Evil Eye with the use of only 10,000 healing herbs.

new wings from his seven years' chrysalis, that paragon of the home circle—is suddenly taken aback. Unless he has been taught by his mother how to make conversation under difficulties, encouraged to deal faithfully with questions that appear to him futile, in short, well versed in how to behave at a Party among people with whom he has nothing in common, he will only be able to frown in perplexity, to stammer out that he is sure there is nothing serious the matter, and to prescribe some mixture (often in the chaos of the moment incompatible) which he has learnt to administer to the organic disease which least faintly resembles this particular jumble of symptoms. How happy if in the nick of time he can recall some childhood nostrum such as "Feed a cold and starve a fever." How jubilant if the patient suffers from a complaint which he has seen treated first-hand by his family doctor so that he can reproduce the genial atmosphere and the tactfully induced hint of self-importance by which he himself was so quickly cured.

Two aspects of Tradition have, I hope, been suggested to you by the above—the Tradition of the Science, and the Tradition of the Art of Medicine. The fashion of this age and the comparative youth and novelty of the Scientific Tradition in its current aspect (glittering like all new toys) have tended to swamp the facilities for the learning of the technique of Medicine as an Art—the art of discussing health matters "with patients who, nominally educated, are not only ignorant of the rudiments of science, but who are often incapable of clear thinking or clear expression."* Our artistic failure is probably a legitimate ground for the accusations of Arrogance and Ignorance which are levelled at the Profession by the public. The first few months of practice are devoted to a hasty collection of useful prescriptions, an adequate Professional Manner, and a knowledge of how to spot with certainty that uncommon bird the patient who requires immediate and drastic treatment, so that we can send him to someone else who is good at curing that sort of thing. Owing to our lack of experience in the limits of the normal, our mistakes will be at first almost entirely in the imputing of organic disease where none exists. After blighting a certain number of lives we shall have profited sufficiently to err on the other side by ceasing to be alive to the unusual.

This sore subject has been much fomented lately and is probably about to point—only as a recurrence, however, for multiple subinfections of this nature have always been visible upon the Body Medical. The present method of approach was suggested by the idle reading of a series of lectures delivered at the City Literary

Institute on "Tradition and Experiment in Present-day Literature,"* by various writers whose works are familiar to everyone.

The Novel, Poetry, Drama, Biography and Criticism are successively dealt with, each by two writers, the first on Tradition, the second on Experiment; and in my present article I shall discuss what we may learn from those who speak in favour of Tradition. Let it be remembered that they may teach us both about the Tradition of Medical Thought and about that of Medical Writing considered as Literature.

I. TRADITION.

With Mr. Mottram you look at the novels on a railway bookstall and "feel as though you were gazing at a sea of treacle clogged with those little pink and green sweets called 'hundreds and thousands'"—the modern quasi-adventure stories which copy Stevenson, who copied Defoe. In a medical library the sea of treacle becomes more viscous and there oozes along wave after wave of papers and tomes, each reproducing the other, and some entirely oblivious of the waves that have gone before. One wave in a thousand reaches a height above its fellows and forms sufficient spray to be seen by the next generation.

Mr. Edmund Blunden—though "Tradition in the eyes of many talented moderns is what the comedian called 'so most antimacassar'"—shows that she is chiefly of use in forming a standard by which we may judge the value of succeeding works. If we had no Thomas Browne, no Osler, no Clifford Allbutt to read, our present efforts in composition would be more ragged than they are, even though our problems are perhaps a little different. He aims for a beautiful conciseness in writing, and I cannot resist the temptation to quote part of his example from Thomas Pennant:

"The cat, a useful but deceitful domestic: when pleased purrs and moves its tail: when angry spits, hisses, strikes with its foot: in walking, draws in its claws: drinks little: is fond of fish: the female very salacious; a piteous, jarring, squalling lover: the natural enemy of mice."

Mr. Ashley Dukes hits the nail on the head by remarking that in her guise of impersonal, even arbitrary authority, Tradition is liable to have a long nose pulled at her by every artistic urchin, "yet properly considered Tradition is no more than the fruit of successful experiment." In medical research the proof that a given experiment is successful is long and arduous always, often not even a matter for a single generation to assess. It remains to be seen whether the medical curriculum in the light of modern developments when judged by this canon has proved a success, or whether it is not

* "Arrogance and Ignorance in Medicine," by Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., *Lancet*, October 5th, 1929.

* 1929, Oxford University Press.

advisable to experiment with it in accordance with suggestions that have recently been put forward, and which I will later discuss.

"English Biography," says Mr. A. J. A. Symons, "has failed in beauty as it has in truth; in beauty, for what biography could be re-read for the pleasure of its form alone? And in truth, for biography is still a form of panegyric." For "Biography" read rather "English Medical Writing." I confess to having read *De Motu Cordis* at least twice for sheer pleasure as well as some of Browne, John Hunter, Abernethy, Osler, Dr. Gee and, of course, a number of moderns whom it would be invidious to particularize; the rest, if I needs must do so, I read again rapidly in order to commit hard facts to memory. In the matter of the Panegyric—commemorative orations such as the Harveian being examples—we appear almost to specialize; and I thought that Sir Wilmot Herringham recently took a fine and rather novel line when he calmly confined himself to unbiased facts about Harvey's life and work, acquired as the result of much patient research.

Mr. Symons's other test can be with interest applied to Medicine; "What well-read person, not a trained expert in the subject, could write down from memory the names of fifteen English biographies that are not only in the first rank of their kind, but possess positive value in themselves as literature? Half a dozen medical writings spring to the mind of a not over "well-read person," excluding contemporary works which must be filled in by the reader: (1) Sydenham's *Medical Observations Concerning the History and Cure of Acute Diseases*, (2) William Cullen's *Elements of Practical Medicine*, (3) John Hunter's *Lectures on the Principles of Surgery*, (4) Abernethy's *On the Composition of Animal Matter*, and the works of John Brown of the "Brunonian Theory," and of Erasmus Darwin. The "well-trained expert" will, of course, name several more, but even he will find a difficulty over one to equal Trousseau. And an example of the great influence exerted by a medical writer on contemporary literature to compare with that of Claude Bernard upon Zola and the Realist School in France, in England is still to seek.

The last speaker for Tradition, Miss Rebecca West, skips lightly over literary criticism down the ages from Aristotle to Proust. However sincere my flattery I could not imitate her by so full a catalogue, and can only draw an occasional analogy from its history with the present Tradition of Medicine.

Historical traditions.—While the Middle Ages brought Gothic architecture, gunpowder, the clock, the printing press and the magnetic needle, it "inflicted medicine with theological chemistry, the belief in the stars, sorcery and demoniacal influences." The twentieth century

has made enormous strides in mechanical invention, in the volume if not the quality of literature and the arts, and in scientific methods of slaughter on a large scale; its hygiene has assisted materially in keeping us alive; in therapeutics, however, it is very far behind. It has given us Diphtheritic Serum, N.A.B. (and its hepatitis), Digitalis and Thyroid Medication, but it has, on the whole, merely succeeded in exchanging for the simple and often potent remedies of our forefathers a commercialized empiricism on a most expensive scale. It is interesting to note that even insulin apparently has not reduced the death-rate from Diabetes; it has only shifted it towards later middle-age.* Perish Paracelsus Organotherapeuticus!

The only other reference I wish to make here is to the influence of the rival Traditions of Cos and Cnidos on Modern Medicine, itself probably only a Traditional rivalry, but one which may be twisted to illustrate almost any point. There is bound to be strong feeling on the part of informed opinion here, and I anticipate strong criticism on what is admittedly only a superficial view of this part of Greek medical history. While I have admitted deep admiration for Thomas Sydenham as a clinical observer and as a describer of disease entities, it is evident that he lacked something which made men like Harvey and John Hunter produce more epoch-making advances.

As Dr. Crookshank wrote in 1926, "The fact is that the false systematization in terms of definite 'diseases' with special signs, symptoms, ætiology and morbid anatomy, so dear to the physicians of last century, shows everywhere evidence of breaking down under the self-imposed strain, whilst a reaction towards Hippocratic methods of diagnosis and description is once more clearly marked. . . . The whole history of Occidental Medicine may indeed be almost indifferently pictured as a swaying struggle between Nominalism and Realism, or between Aristotelianism and Platonism, or between the natural followers of Hippocrates and those of Galen; but most faithfully perhaps, as between Hippocratic Cos and antagonistic Cnidos. At Cos men studied the organism, or *whole individual* in health and in disease; at Cnidos, the *part* or organ: the disease and the type if not the *name*."

The remarkable conclusions reached by the Hippocratic method of thinking—not the least modern of which are the conception of air-borne infection, the description of puerperal fever and tetanus, and the treatment of intracranial suppuration by trephining—are extensively quoted in any history of medicine. I will therefore proceed to praise it by damning Cnidos in the person of Asclepiades, Founder of the Empiric School.

* Annotation, *Lancet*, February 9th, 1929.

Cnidos.—The basis of this happy doctrine was that in Medicine reasoning was useless and experience alone was necessary, this being of three kinds :

- (a) The result of mere chance.
- (b) That obtained on purpose.
- (c) That repeated and verified by reproducing what chance or intention has demonstrated.

The last was called "observation" or "autopsy" and was considered the basis of medical art.

When the doctor had to act immediately without previous experience of the particular condition, it was considered proper to proceed by analogy—for instance, "in affections of the upper limbs they resorted to treatment which had been found effectual in affections of the lower limbs." How similar this is to the present system in some quarters one may easily determine by reading the "testimonials from doctors" provided in circulars on iodine preparations or organotherapy.

But look to what monstrosities was Asclepiades led by his experience and by wishing to explain everything and simplify everything. He did not believe that diseases had a regular evolution, and he maintained that "time—meaning a given number of days for a disease to undergo its evolution—had no power in itself nor had the will of the gods; it was the physician who by his skill and address should make himself master of the situation" and intervene energetically. Thus he would carry out his three principal means of cure—gestation, friction and wine from the very outset of an illness, because his maxim was to cure fever by fever and by exhausting the patient's strength. He treated dropsy by friction, filled his insane patients with wine to the point of drunkenness in order to produce sleep, and attacked cases of lethargy with wine and strong odours like those of vinegar, castoreum and rue. As to food, he allowed his patients to eat freely after he had thoroughly exhausted them, and as soon as the temperature showed a tendency to drop.

He would have been the first to apply active treatment with diathermy, cupping, purging and injections in lobar pneumonia when experience shows that in this country at least such patients largely recover if they are helped to rest and to breathe.

In Diagnosis he stands corrected even by the Shakespearian doctor in that much-quoted passage in Henry IV:

Falstaff: Sirrah, you giant, what says the doctor to my water?

Page: He said, Sir, the water itself was a good healthy water; but, for the party that owed it, he might have more diseases than he knew for.

To quote Dr. Crookshank again, "We recognize Coans to-day amongst our wisest and best-loved physicians; those whom we consult ourselves as we would

Hippocrates or Heberden. But our Cnidians and our Galens are amongst our most successful and renowned teachers; they are the eminent Consultants, whose utterances, to borrow a delightful trans-Atlantic phrase, have such 'news value.'"

The point I wish to make is that for the high calling of General Practitioner the whole individual, healthy and ill, must be studied after the manner of Hippocrates or Hunter, leaving Cnidos and Sydenham for the Specialist and the Research Worker in their early Training. The medical curriculum should provide more for the former, who form the vast majority of those it trains.

I must conclude by expressing my indebtedness to Dr. Cumston's *Introduction to the History of Medicine*. The length of some of my sentences and the rambling nature of this essay as a whole are purely in deference to Tradition. Something more of Joyce or Aldington may be expected in my dealings with Experiment.

AN UNUSUAL NEOPLASM OF THE EPIGLOTTIS.

P RIMARY neoplasm of the epiglottis is a rare disease, especially when it is limited to that portion of the larynx. Brindel, quoted by E. Mayer (1), compares and contrasts the incidence of neoplasms with tuberculosis (in all its forms) of the epiglottis. He concludes that tuberculosis occurs with predilection in the epiglottis, whilst malignant neoplasms are rare; when they do occur, epithelioma is most frequent. This disease has the appearance of lupus, hence the likelihood of wrong diagnosis. Sarcoma is rarer than epithelioma, and may attain to considerable dimensions before attention is drawn to it.

This case is of interest both from the clinical and pathological view-points:

P. W—, æt. 30, valet, was admitted under the care of Mr. Bedford Russell with a history of recurrent attacks of "sore throat" extending over the past five years. During the past four years the pitch of his voice has become lower and the quality husky. Slight cough occasionally present. No dyspnoea or other abnormalities complained of. His past health, save for acute appendicitis, has been good.

On examination the patient looked a healthy man, below average size. Eyes normal. Mucous membranes not pale. Nose normal. Teeth—many missing, remainder good; denture worn in upper jaw. Tongue normal. Fauces hyperæmic. Tonsils not visible.

Larynx (by indirect laryngoscopy): Attached to the lingual surface of the epiglottis was a round swelling about 2 in. transversely and 1 in. vertically. Dusky red in colour, nodular surface. The appearances to the examining eye suggested a solid neoplasm.

Neck.—No tenderness. Larynx not displaced. Small deep cervical lymph-gland palpable on the left side.

Chest and abdomen normal.

Diagnosis.—Solid neoplasm of epiglottis. ? Primary chondroma; ? primary epithelioma; ? primary sarcoma; ? aberrant thyroid gland.

Operation.—Patient was anaesthetized with nitrous oxide and oxygen, followed by ether and chloroform. This proved to be a difficult proceeding, as the patient stopped breathing several times. Finally it was possible to pass two endotracheal tubes past the epiglottis, through which nitrous oxide, oxygen and ether were administered. After this no further difficulty with anaesthesia was experienced.

A Davis gag inserted in the mouth produced a good view of the neoplasm. This was firmly fixed to the lingual surface of the epiglottis; the mucous membrane covering it was freely mobile everywhere. The mucous membrane was incised in the mid-vertical plane and the left half of the swelling removed by means of dissection and a cold wire snare. Haemorrhage was negligible. The right lateral half of the swelling was removed in a similar manner.

One of the endotracheal tubes was left in the trachea for twenty-four hours, as reactionary oedema of the epiglottis and upper part of the larynx was expected.

The patient stood operation satisfactorily. During the subsequent twenty-four hours his temperature rose to 101.6°; pulse-rate 124, respiratory rate 30.

His recovery was uninterrupted. Seven days after operation a course of deep radiotherapy was commenced to the upper extremity of the larynx. Six applications of 29 minutes' duration were given in various planes, and finally two of 39 minutes' duration.

Patient was discharged feeling quite well. The quality of his voice was better. No dyspnoea; no dysphagia. He is to be kept under observation as an out-patient.

Pathological report by Prof. Kettle:

"The tumour is atypical. It consists of a basis of pseudo-cartilage which has in places become calcified. Interspersed with this are loosely parallel masses of cells of the epithelial type, though they are undifferentiated. The appearances are much more like those of the parotid or salivary gland tumour than anything else."

DISCUSSION.

The symptoms of neoplastic disease are few, and are apt to be dyspnoea, dysphagia, modifications in the timbre of the voice, excessive salivation and foetid breath.

As regards treatment various methods may be employed. Mayer treated a case of epithelioma by exposing the epiglottis with the suspension laryngoscope, seizing the epiglottis and amputating it with a long-handled knife, cutting alternatively from right to left and left to right. Vacher, quoted by Mayer, advocates ablation of the epiglottis with punch scissors and the heated wire snare. He states that haemorrhage may occur in spite of the use of adrenalin and cocaine.

Helot and Payenneville, quoted by Mayer, treated one case of epithelioma of the epiglottis by X-rays with the tube in the patient's mouth under cocaine anaesthesia; course of treatment extended for eight months. Trotter (2) records a case of advanced carcinoma of the epiglottis with involvement of lymph-glands in the right anterior triangle of neck—very hard and fixed.

The glands were removed by dissection. At a later date longitudinal transthyroid pharyngotomy with local excision of the epiglottis, part of tongue and the anterior and lateral walls of the larynx as far down as the vocal cords was performed.

Trotter stresses the point that if the involved cervical lymph-glands remain hard and well defined the disease can almost always be cured by operation; on the other hand, if the involved lymph-glands are soft and ill-defined and surrounded by brawny induration, no operation can cure.

Result of extirpation of epiglottis.—The act of deglutition is unaffected. Experiments on animals showed that when the epiglottis was held up by a thread, they swallowed perfectly well and there was no movement of epiglottis; the movements of the rest of the larynx were normal.

Various functions have been ascribed to the epiglottis:

(1) The taste-buds are very abundant and anatomically perfect over the posterior aspect of the epiglottis, so that the smallest trace of food or liquid passing over its surface immediately results in reflex closure of the respiratory tract.

(2) In the child, drinking and respiration may proceed simultaneously. In the mammalia the epiglottis passes upwards posteriorly to the soft palate, so that it is possible for liquid to pass along the sides of the epiglottis into the oesophagus while respiration is unimpeded.

(3) The epiglottis acts as a gutter to direct the mucus which drops from the palate on to the base of the tongue and the saliva which flows over the base of the tongue to the sides of the pharynx, thus guiding it round the entrance to the larynx. When the epiglottis is absent sudden attacks of choking may occur.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. Bedford Russell for his kind permission to publish the notes of the case, and Prof. Kettle for the pathological report.

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- (1) MAYER, E.—*Trans. Am. Laryngol. Soc.*, 1913, xxxv, pp. 213–221.
- (2) TROTTER, W.—*Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, 1912–13, vi, Clin. Sect., p. 32.

R. W. RAVEN.

FROM "THE SMITHFIELD CAD."

(With apologies to Mr. Housman.)



HERE Tyburn stood, stands Marble Arch.

No more the Cart you'll see

Nor flowers thrown upon the march

From Bailey to the Tree.

No gallows stay the traffic's hum,

No children stop to play

And swing that lazy pendulum

To pass the time away.

But still there's sport : for John and Sandy

'Mid the well-stocked bottles walk

Joyous, while the grown men bandy

Their zinc-lined-table talk.

W.

THE PAULIN MARTIN LIBRARY.

I. A GENTLEMAN'S RECREATION.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. It is a taste which I would not exchange for the wealth of the Indies. The miseries of a vacant life are never known to a man whose hours are insufficient for the inexhaustible pleasure of study.—Gibbon.



HERE appeared in this JOURNAL a few months ago an account of Mr. Paulin Martin and his life at Abingdon amidst his books and antiquities; and it seems fitting to give some details of his library, not only for the excellence of works contained therein, but also as a form of memorial to a type of man which is fast disappearing—the medical antiquarian.

When I looked on the books lying uncomfortably on Sotheby's loveless shelves it seemed that it was not the library of an old nineteenth century G.P., but rather of a seventeenth century country squire with a liking for literature which had been added to by succeeding generations, and throughout the years the books had been well read and well thumbed.

It was not a handsome library; there were no Mearnes or Chapmans, but for the most part good homely calf with corners rubbed and many a cover loose; nor a 'collector's' library. Many a folio lacked its title-page or last blank leaf, and it was for this reason that the books fetched a relatively small sum (£1044). There are many rich men now as there were in the days of Henry Peacham, who wrote in *The Compleat Gentleman* (1634)—

Affect not as some doe, that bookish Ambition, to be stored with bookes and have well furnished Libraries, yet keepe their heads empty of knowledge : to desire to have many bookes and never to use them, is like a child that will have candle burning by him, all the while he is sleeping.

Yet it was a reader's library; there were most of the Elizabethan authors in original editions, a fine collection of Shakespeareana and early Bibles, and many books

on country contentments; it is these last which will be discussed now and the literary works will be dealt with at a later date.

There were but four medical books in his collection: *The Compleat Midwives Practice Enlarged*, 1680; John Hall's *Select Observation on English Bodies*, 1683; Thomas Willis's *London Practice of Physick*, 1685; and William Cowper's *Myotomia Reformata*, 1694.

John Hall will be considered with the Shakespeareana, and *The Compleat Midwife* is a compilation by Nick Culpepper the astrologer and others, but the latter two works are of some interest.

Thomas Willis, an Oxford man and one of the most successful physicians of his time, is remembered nowadays by the arterial network at the base of the brain which bears his name. He wrote many books, which, though full of original work and sound clinical observations, yet are clogged with metaphysical whimsies which have obscured his clinical acumen.

The London Practice was published posthumously, and contains only the practical part of his works, in order, as the Editor says, 'to form a portative manual to direct one on all occasions.' Amongst those conditions which Willis first described is myasthenia gravis, and these are his words from the *London Practice*:

but those who being troubled with a scarcity of Spirits are able at their first rising in the morning to walk, move their arms this way and that, or to lift up a weight with strength; but before Noon, the store of the Spirits which influenc'd the muscles being almost spent, they are scarce able to move Hand or Foot. I have now a prudent and honest woman in cure, who for many years has been obnoxious to this kind of bastard Palsey not only in the Limbs, but likewise in her tongue; this Person for some times speaks freely and readily enough, but after long, hasty, or laborious speaking, presently she becomes as mute as a fish, and cannot bring forth a word, nay and does not recover the use of her voice till after an hour or two.

William Cowper's *Myotomia* was his first published work, and was reprinted at the expense of Dr. Mead in 1724. Cowper described the urethral glands in 1702, but he is best remembered for the altercation which took place over the plates in his *Anatomy of Human Bodies*, 1698. Govert Bidloo, a Dutch anatomist, accused him of plagiarism in a pamphlet entitled *Gulielmus Cowper, criminis literarii citatus*, from his *Anatomia*, 1685, a gorgeous folio of elephantine dimensions with magnificent plates engraved by de Laresse. Naturally Cowper replied and the quarrel continued for some time, but it is clear that Bidloo was in the right.

There was also a copy of Thomas Phayer's translation of Virgil's *Aeneid*, 1584. Phayer was an Oxford physician, who not only wrote some books on law, but also the first book on pediatrics in English.

Of Herbals there were three—Dodoens', Gerarde's and Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole*.

Rembert Dodoens was Professor of Medicine at Leyden, and his herbal was translated into many languages. The English edition was printed in Holland in 1578 with the original blocks; the translator was another Oxford man, Henry Lyte. In the British Museum is Lyte's own copy of the French edition, which has on the title-page the curious inscription, 'Henry Lyte taught me to Speake Englishe.' This book is of particular interest to us at this hospital, as it contains some commendatory verses by William Clowes :

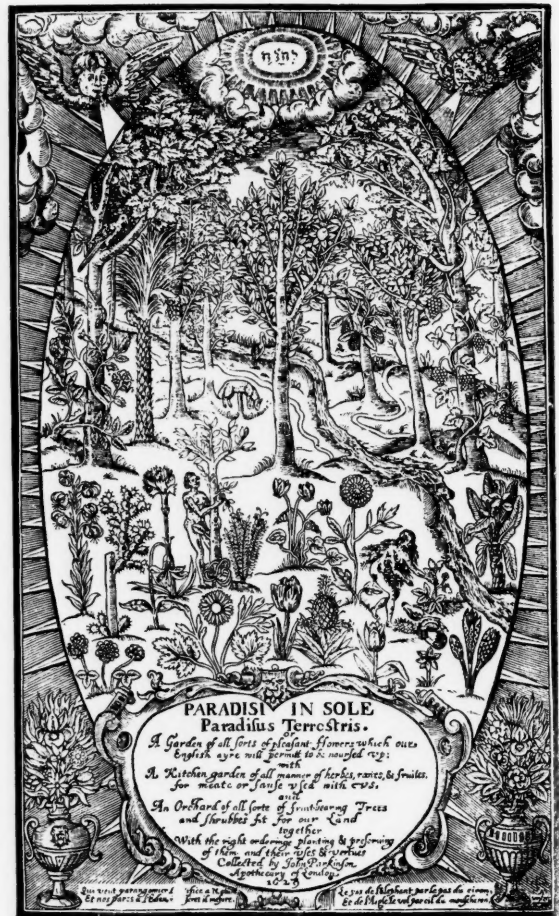
If all Dame Envyes hatefull broode hereat should hap to pry
Or Momus in his cankerd spight, should scowle with scoynyng eye.
Yet Mawgre them this worthy worke the Authors name shal rayse,
And payne full toyle so wel employd : shal reape renowned prayse.
Not only he whose learned skyll and watchfull payne first pende it,
And did with honor greete (in Douche) to Countrie his commende it :
But also he whose tender love to this his native soyle,
For us his friendes bath first to take almost as great a toyle,
A Travell meeete for Gentlemen and wightes of worthy fame :
Whereby great Princes heretofore have got immortal name.
As Gentius, Lysimachus, and also Mythridentes
With Juba, Evax, Attalus and Dioscorides.
And many noble wightes besydes, and great renowned Kinges.
Have so bewrayde their skyll in this (besides all other thinges)
By registering their names in Herbes, as though thereby they ment,
To testifie to all degrees their toyle and travell spent
In such a noble facultie, was not a slavish thinge :
But fyt for worthy Gentlemen and for a noble King.
For if by herbes both health be had and sickness put to flight :
If Health be that, without the which there can be no delight :
Who dare envye these worthy men, that have employde their payne,
To helpe the sore, to heale the sicke, to rayse the weake agayne :
No fye of that, but Dodoneus aye shall have his dewe,
Whose learned skyll hath offered first, this worthy worke to vewe.
And Lyte whose toyle hath not been light to dye it in this grayne
Deserves no light regarde of us : but thankes and thanks agayne.
And sure I am, all English hartes that lyke of Physickes lore,
Wyll also lyke this Gentleman : and thanke hym muche therefore.

John Gerarde's Herbal was first published in 1597 and is certainly the most famous of all the English Herbals; it is mostly drawn from Dodoens, but it is Gerarde's admirable English that makes the work so pleasing. Gerarde had his garden in Fetter Lane and grew many rarities, from the white thyme to the double-flowered peach. The Herbal contains much contemporary folk-lore, and amongst others he gives an account of the barnacle geese. It was said that certain trees growing near the sea produced fruit like apples, each containing the embryo of a goose, which, when the fruit were ripe, fell into the water and flew away. These geese caused much consternation as to whether they were flesh or fish. Pope Innocent III took the view that they were flesh, for he prohibited the eating of them during Lent. Rabbi Izaak of Corbeil forbade them altogether to Jews on the grounds that they were neither fish nor flesh !

Gerarde gives us many pleasant pictures of wild flower life in Elizabethan London. Thus he speaks of the wild bugloss growing 'in the drie ditch bankes about Piccadilla,' of marsh-mallows 'very plentifully in the marshes by Tilbury docks,' and of the pimpernel

rose 'in a pasture as you goe from a village hard by London called Knightsbridge unto Fulham, a village thereby.'

John Parkinson's *Paradisus* is strictly not a herbal, but a gardening book, and gives a clear insight into Elizabethan horticulture. It is full of the loveliness, colour and scent of damask, musk and many other roses; of lilies innumerable—the Crown Imperial, the



FRONTISPIECE OF PARADISI IN SOLE.

Persian Lily, the blush Martagon and the bright red Martagon of Hungary; of fritillaries which are now scarce to be found anywhere save in the water meadows of the Isis. Then there were the asphodels, lupins, mallows, and the gillyflowers with their many varieties; 'The Red Hulo, Master Bradshawe his daintie Ladie and the most beautiful that ever I did see was with Master Ralph Tuggie of Westminster, which I must needs therefore call Master Tuggies' Princesse.' He goes on to describe the orchard, the boughs weighed down

with all manner of apples, pears, medlars, apricokes and nectarines; the kitchen garden luxuriant with vegetables and pot herbs for simples and salads.

Dr. Martin had an interesting copy of John Evelyn's *Acetaria: A Discourse of Sallets*. 1699. On the inner front cover it has written 'Ex dono auctoris 21 Octobris 1699,' and on the inside of the back cover a pentacle has been drawn, which was the sign Evelyn used to mark his own books. Mr. Keynes tells me that he thinks it reasonable to accept this evidence, particularly as the gold tooling on the back of the copy resembles that of a special presentation edition printed on fine paper and bound in full morocco; of which he has his two fine copies. Apart from the fact that Evelyn's list of sallet-making materials comprised many not seen in the salad-bowl of to-day (which he recommends to be of 'porcelaine or of the Hollande delft-ware'), the book is of considerable interest as a reflection of the gastronomy of the age. Thus mustard was made with vinegar instead of water like the so-called 'French' mustard. In Evelyn's time Tewkesbury was famous for its mustard, and when the mustard powder had been mixed with vinegar in which horse-radish had been steeped, the pap was put into a small earthen vessel on a bed of finely-minced onions that gradually flavoured the whole compound, which was kept closely corked till it was wanted for the table.

Amongst other books on husbandry there were Gervase Markham's *Farewell to Husbandry*, 1625; Butler's *The Feminine Monarchie: or The Historie of Bees*, 1623; and Sir Hugh Plat's *Garden of Eden*, 1653. Plat, who was a great agriculturist and inventor, died in 1611. Amongst other devices he invented coal-balls, mixing coal-dust and clay; 'The matter wherewith the sea cole is both multiplied and sweetened is very plentifull, and cannot faile or grow deare, by the great expence thereof, if such care be taken therein as the author will discover.' In the *Garden of Eden* (which was first issued as *Floreas Paradisæ* in 1608) he gives an account of wine made from grapes grown at Bethnal Green; he offers to let anyone taste it—

that profess any true skill in the judgement of high country wines: although for their better credit herein, I could bring in the French Embassador who gave this sentence upon them: that he never drank any better new wine in France. And Sir Francis Vere, that martiall mirrour of our times assured me the same—

and he promises to expand his views on English vinticulture in a volume to be called *Secreta dei pampinei*.

There was a pleasant selection of books on sport. George Turberville's *Noble Arte of Venerie*, 1611; Latham's *The Faulcon or The Faulcon's Lure and Cure*, 1615; two editions of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, the fourth, 1668, and the fifth, 1676; and Robert Bowlker's *The Art of Angling Improved*, 1746.

Turberville's *Noble Arte* is little more than a translation of *La Vénerie de Jacques du Fouilloux*, but it was the leading work of the time and gives considerable insight into the methods of the Elizabethans, not only from the text, but also from the many pleasing woodcuts it contains.

Simon Latham's *Faulcon* is probably the best book on that subject in English; he was a practical man, who unlike some of his predecessors did not depend on 'the best authorities,' but wrote from wealth of his own knowledge. The first part deals in general with the taking, training and flying of the various types of hawks, the gerfaulcon, lanner, merlin, hobby, bawrel, castrell, goshawk, and the sparrow-hawk. The second part is mainly devoted to the training of the goshawk. A trainer of goshawks was looked on as quite a different person from a falconer, and was termed an 'astringer.' The goshawk, like the sparrow-hawk, is one of the short-winged hawks. She is used in wooded country, and is flown from the fist at the quarry; further, the method of killing is different in the two classes: the short-winged hawk grasps its quarry and kills with the beak on the ground; the long-winged kills it in flight with a stroke of the sharp hind talon.

Of the *Compleat Angler* it is scarcely necessary to speak. Possibly no single volume except the Bible is so well known by name, and few are more widely esteemed. True, it contains nothing original on fishing, but it is not as a writer on angling that Walton is read, for he is an idyllist, a moralist, an observer of nature and a master of a prose style which lives because it is individual. The fifth edition, which Dr. Martin had, is of importance because it incorporated the writing of two other men, *The Experienc'd Angler*, by Colonel Robert Venables, and *Instructions how to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a clear Stream*, by Charles Cotton. Venables introduced for the first time the question of fishing upstream for trout; his decision against fishing up except in small brooks was dictated by the discomfort of going into the water without waders, although he was well acquainted with the dangers of being seen by a trout from below and of lining the trout in upstream casting. Charles Cotton acknowledges Walton to be his father in angling, but Izaak was a southerner versed in 'more general rules for all sorts of angling,' and Cotton, a Derbyshire man who specialized in fly-fishing in the clear water of the Dove. Cotton's work occupies but a quarter of the space of Walton's, but it contains the foundation of fishing fine, a superb description of upstream clear-water worming, and so much more besides that can only be enjoyed to the full by reading the book itself.

Robert Bowlker's *Art of Angling* is the only important

work on fishing in the eighteenth century, and is the forerunner of Stewart and Halford on entomology and flydressing. He gives a list of twenty-nine flies, all easily recognizable; and what is more important he definitely rejects 'many other Flies taken notice of in Treatises of Angling,' among them most of our old friends which date from Dame Berner's *Treatise of Fishing with an Angle*. The book was extremely popular and went through some sixteen editions, the last appearing in 1854.


There is only one book on heraldry in the Martin Library, and though a typical product of the Elizabethans, is not an authoritative classic like John Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*. It is Gerard Legh's *Accidens of Armourie*, 1576. It is a fanciful and pedantic work, and his chief concern is to translate heraldry into a tongue not to be understood by the vulgar, to overlay it with strange conceits, and to read from it mysterious symbolisms. Further, Legh wrote in high hopes of catching the patron's eye. He suggests glorious ancestries for the lawyers and statesmen who are in the front of affairs. Thus Legh gives a shield of the form used of that valiant Captain Antoninus, a *brown* man of colour and very hardy, who 'married with the famous Cleopatra, of Egypt, Queen,' and one is mildly surprised to find that Marcus Antoninus, the 'brown man,' bore the arms of Chief Justice Anthony Browne!

Thus we have the squire, taking pleasure in his gardens, and his bees; his hounds and his hawks; fishing on the Ock and Thames for coarse fish, and over to the Colne at Fairford and the Windrush at Burford for the delicate trout, then home to his library to read of the works of the giants of English literature.

(To be concluded.)

ALASTAIR ROBB-SMITH.

THE BIG FIGHT AT MIAMI.*

E arrived at Miami on February 24th and got into touch with Scott very soon. He could not get drink over there, so came on board every evening about 5.30 p.m. for his *one* glass, which was all he was allowed. He's a very good fellow, quiet and unassuming and all that. I saw him training on two occasions, and he was as fit and as hard as nails, and full of confidence. As a result of arranging his beer I got a ring-side seat given me (5 guineas) and had an excellent view of the fight. The large open-air stadium

* This account of the Scott-Sharkey fight was sent to a member of the Senior Staff by an old Bart.'s man, whose ship was stationed at Miami during the time of the fight. It reflects an attitude that contrasts strangely with the accounts in the American Press.—ED.

could seat 50,000, and I should say 42,000 were present. Arrangements were excellent, and there was no crowding on entering and leaving.

Well, now for the fight. The decision was iniquitous. I saw Scott fouled three times, and the referee was obviously "framed" before the fight.

Round 1.—Sharkey left his corner as if shot from a catapult, but Scott stopped him well. Then a few exchanges and a good bit of holding. In a rough and tumble Scott tripped in Sharkey's corner, and got up leisurely after about 6 seconds. But when on hands and knees Sharkey hit him (foul 1). Sharkey was warned for this (and in all was warned three times in 2½ rounds). Round 1 was a draw in my opinion, though a good many people gave it to Scott.

Round 2 was Scott's easily. He got in some beauties to Sharkey's head and face and shook him properly. At end of round Sharkey was purely on defensive. Scott was hardly hit, though was down for a few seconds as in Round 1.

Round 3.—Sharkey was very cautious and Scott was scoring slowly but steadily. Then came a really low blow in his groin, which curled him up, and he rolled about in pain. He was carried to his corner and a sort of confab was held to decide whether he had been hit low or not. His manager and trainer, etc., wanted to claim the foul, but Scott insisted on going on. No attempt was made to count him out. Sharkey in his corner was being restrained by his seconds, etc., and three police, and acting tears, and jumping with rage and so on. Scott went on though he could hardly walk and promptly got another in the same place and could not go on. Even then he was not counted out! The referee merely said he saw no foul blow and awarded the fight to Sharkey on a "technical knock-out."

Every paper I saw next day said Scott was fouled, and anybody could see he was. I was only a few rows away and was using glasses in addition—proper field-glasses too. Further, every decent American and most of the public all said the same. Again, I saw Scott next day, in bed and in much pain. He had a large bruise about 4 in. in diameter and 1½ in. below middle of Poupart's ligament. I got in, too, for the private cinema show, which I thought—and was told later by someone in the know—had been cut. The whole show was scandalous and thoroughly unsatisfactory. The other fights that night were excellent, notably Risko v. Campolo and Loughran v. Charles Pierre. Incidentally one of Risko's seconds confirmed practically everything I have written. It's bad luck on Scott though. He was using his left beautifully all the time. What I want to know now is how much the referee—Magnolia—made over it.

CHARLES SAVORY.

CROSSWORD: No. 1.—HIPPOCAMPUS.

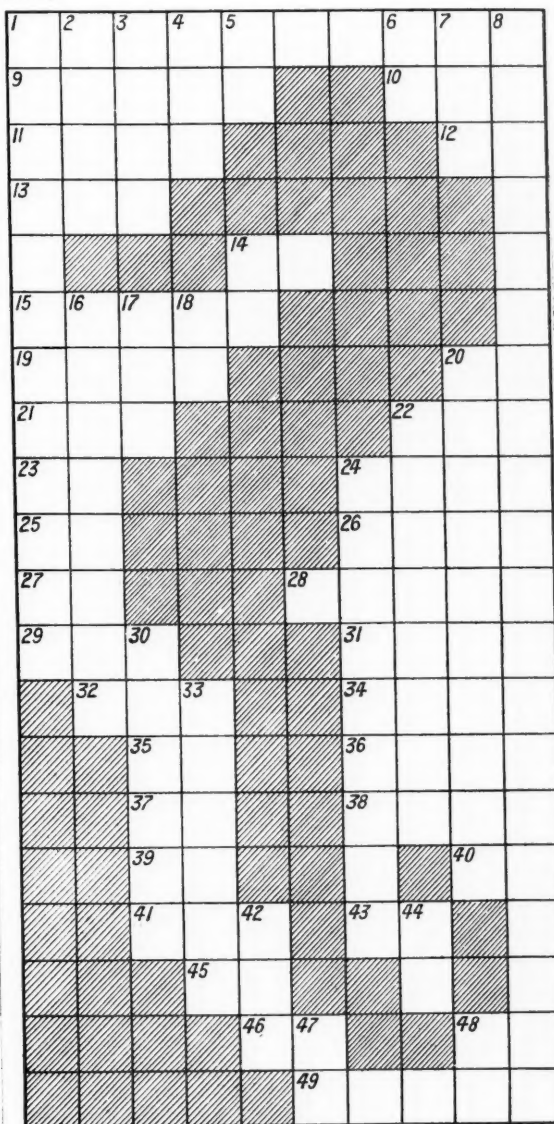
(By INQUISITOR.)

ACROSS.

- 1 rev. This may tuck you up at the start, though printed on one side only.
 9. Misplaced mirth.
 11 and 14 (down) and 25. Scarring medicament.
 12 and 48. Not even in Scotland.
 13. See 2 or 17.
 14. Same as 6.
 15, 27 and 29. Though I am an affection (I have fittingly lost my heart) and have no connection whatever with politics, correctly to allocate blame for me you must, it seems, go to the poll.
 19. If you know your Kinglake, this will soon dawn on you.
 20. For years I have maintained hospitals by virtue of a single manuscript.
 21 and 25. Humless hives.
 22. See 18.
 23. I may be done with 47 and a lance.
 24 rev. "No matter."
 26 rev. and 10. The King's evil.
 28. I bore apples till I lost my head.
 31. Following 37 I am at least half a pound, and yet obviously within the capacity of any old mouth.
 32. Divorced.
 34. A yellow flower (to Peter it was nothing more) dies when this and forsaken.
 36. Fragments of the Piltdown skull.
 37. You'll get but little credit for solving this.
 38. I can sound like what's wrong with harrassing Burridan's ass.
 39 and 49. 'Cracked.
 40. I often share an underground cell with 37. It fits us to a T.
 41. Minced chicken.
 43 and 35. Hall.
 45 and 48 (down). "Any venerable person," though not customarily applied to consultant physicians in this country.
 46 and 6 (down). Austere fruit.

DOWN.

1. Though unable to help my own artist who is suffering from a few apparently French twitchings, I am concerned with the reverse of 3.
 2 and 13 (across). The cry of a bird
 Should give you the word.
 3. Toby would be here but for a great bowler's absence.
 4 and 44. Depression.
 5 and 8. My end a shoal within a shoal;
 Guess that and you will guess the whole.
 6. See 46.
 7. A physician who might easily have been a gipsy, but took the right turning and now lives indoors.
 14. See 11.
 16. Kate was, and the middle of 24 (down) is.
 17 and 13 (across). Much of this puzzle is appropriately this.
 18. A bent nail holds 22 (across) in me.
 20. The question whether this canal, begun by Fatima's husband, has an analogue in Mars is a matter of dispute.
 22. An abacus in smithereens.
 24. It would be foolish to attend a Guildhall banquet with me.
 30 rev. This part of a Church, this half of a book,
 When alongside a cake, can be made by a cook.
 33. Of me 'twas sung: "Oh, never star
 Was lost here but it rose afar!
 In Vishnu-land what Avatar?"
 42. With attendant musicians I am merely a prudent manager of affairs, but the king-bee maketh of me a festive gathering.
 47. See 23.
 48. See 45.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The British Journal of Nursing—The Broadway—Bulletin de l'Hôpital Saint-Michel—Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine—Caduceus—Charing Cross Hospital Gazette—The Clinical Journal—L'Echo Médical du Nord—Giornale della Reale Società Italiana d'Igiene—Guy's Hospital Gazette—The Hospital—The Kenya and East African Medical Journal—Leprosy Review—Long Island Medical Journal—Magazine of the London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women—The Medical Journal of Australia—New Troy—The Nursing Times—The Post-Graduate Medical Journal—revue de Médecine—The Speculum—St. Mary's Hospital Gazette—St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette—Sydney University Medical Journal—University College Hospital Magazine.



KINGS AND QUEENS OF LONDON.

KING HARRY.

(HENRY THE EIGHTH at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.)

BUTCHER HARRY EIGHT
Straddles o'er the gate
Looking down on Smithfield,
Where the Martyrs' flame
Blackened Tudor fame,
Blood-bespattered Smithfield;
Where his bitter daughter
In her work of slaughter
But maintained the fire
Kindled by her sire.
Is he therefore set
Most appropriate
In this place where yet
Butchers congregate?

"No, not so,"
Cry the pigeons wheeling
Round the house of healing.

"On KING HARRY's hat,
Which is round and flat,"
Cry the birds of Smithfield,
"We have built a nest
Where our young may rest,
Looking down on Smithfield;
We that still are near him
Hate him not nor fear him;
Doctor, nurse and matron
Know him for their patron.
Therefore is he set
Sprawling o'er the gate
Lest they should forget
Kindly HARRY EIGHT—
Lo, 'tis so,
At this house of healing,"
Cry the pigeons, wheeling.



Ernest H. Shepard



ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

THE Mid-Sessional Address was delivered on Thursday, February 6th, by Prof. Barcroft, the President, Mr. Hutchinson in the chair. The title of the address was "La fixité du milieu intérieur est la condition de la vie libre."

Prof. Barcroft commenced his address by a discussion of the benefits derived by an organism from constancy of structure. The "milieu intérieur" blood in warm-blooded animals is maintained at an increasingly constant composition physically and chemically up the animal scale to man.

With regard, first, to the temperature constancy in mammals, do our reactions accelerate on increase of temperature to the same extent as do chemical reactions? On warming a frog's heart it was found to follow exactly the law of chemical velocities up to a point where it suddenly deviated from this line, a biochemical subterfuge of Nature having supervened to prevent too great a speed being attained. Injection of atropine made no difference to this result.

Experimenting on mammals under light anaesthesia it was found that on cooling to a certain degree the heart beat faster—a reaction against cold of nervous origin.

On the human, cooling was found to cause first a decrease, rapidly followed by a rise in pulse accompanied by violent shivering (the reaction), and finally followed by fall, during which period the man felt warm and comfortable, his skin was flushed, and he evinced a desire to sleep ("he basked in the cold"). This condition is analogous to the plights of Antarctic explorers, who so often want to lie in the snow and sleep peacefully. It is a sign that the fight against the cold is over, the vasomotor system is entirely deranged, the skin vessels dilated, giving sensation of warmth. Similarly, with regard to respiration, the cold-blooded animal reacts, on cooling, comparably to a chemical reaction, decreasing the frequency; whereas a man on cooling responds by giving deep gasps to increase oxidation, and thus his temperature, until he comes to the basking stage—a nervous phenomenon.

It will be noticed that whereas the frog deviates from the purely chemical response imperfectly and by biochemical reactions, the mammal, especially man, responds by nervous phenomena.

Secondly, a comparison may be made of the methods adopted by cold and warm-blooded animals to combat changes in acidity of the blood. The former, again, respond by altering the amount of "buffer" solutions in their blood. This is their only method, whereas the latter react by chemical and nervous means, e.g. respiration. The respiratory centre consists of three parts—the gasping, the apneustic and the pneumotoxic centres in order of their evolutionary development. It is found that if the pneumotoxic centre (the highest developed) is cut off there is no respiratory response to change in PH —another point showing the highly developed nervous sensitivity and control of the constancy in H ion concentration.

The benefits of this constancy are shown by the following fact: In cold-blooded animals the temperature coefficients have to agree, otherwise there would be a gain, with consequent bad functioning. Thus the coefficients rise as the temperature rises. This restricts the number of reactions possible. But in man, since the temperature is constant, the temperature coefficients don't have to alter—he obtains more variety of action.

As regards H ion concentration in man it is found he is sensitive infinitely more than other mammals. The mechanism is nervous, for if this H ion concentration is altered all the resultant symptoms are nervous—coma, tetany, etc. Man is thus very sensitive to PH water content, Na ion and Ca .

Thus *la vie libre* which we have acquired is a *milieu* in which the nervous system is highly developed in activity. As we rise in the mammalian scale there is more fixity of the *milieu* and more sensitivity of nervous system—our position at the head of the evolutionary scale is due to the fixity of the *milieu intérieur*.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. HILTON and seconded by Mr. E. G. C. DARKE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Abernethian Society was held in the Committee Room on March 27th, 1930, at 12 noon, the President, Mr. A. P. M. Page, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were then duly elected as officers for the ensuing year:

Presidents: Mr. A. W. Franklin, Mr. K. D. Keele.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. B. Prowse, Mr. J. S. MacVine.

Secretaries: Mr. R. E. M. Fawcett, Mr. L. P. Jameson-Evans.

Extra Committeemen: Mr. J. M. Jackson, Mr. Kersley.

No further business being brought forward the meeting was adjourned.

On June 5th the Summer Sessional Address of the Society will be delivered by Sir Archibald Garrod, on "St. Bartholomew's Fifty Years Ago."

STUDENTS' UNION.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Annual Charity Match. Aldwych Theatre Cup.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. CENTELS.

Result: Bart.'s, 1; Centels, 0.

March 26th, at Chiswick.

The Annual Charity Match for the Aldwych Theatre Cup again evoked great enthusiasm, and coming as it did after our previous success in the Hospital Cup, everyone was keen to bring off a great double. Centels fielded four reserves and Bart.'s five. At 4 p.m. Mrs. J. Stuart-Jones kicked off. Almost immediately Bart.'s set up a prolonged onslaught, but weak finishing and a hard ground spoiled many movements. Then came the Centels. Their centre-forward, a heavy back put there to hustle our defence, did his work admirably. In fact, for a quarter of an hour he led his line with such dash that Bart.'s were forced to defend desperately, while our own forwards were able to make only an occasional attack. After that the game was more even. Gilbert led his line well and Langford and Clark were fast and resourceful wingers. Still, neither side made any impression, and half-time arrived without any score.

On resuming, the surprise of the day was the astounding form of our five reserves. Brookman at left half was a tower of strength, while Clark at left wing was also in great form. Ably supported by McAskie, the winger made ground time and again, and from one of his centres came the deciding goal. It was rather a curious goal, every forward having a share. Clark centres, McAskie nodded it further towards goal and Gilbert shot. The goalkeeper saved, but before he could clear he was tackled by Telfer and Langford, the last-named finally pushing the ball over the line. For the remainder of the game Bart.'s showed decided superiority, and although the halves were in constant touch with forwards, of whom Langford was conspicuous, no further score resulted. In the closing minutes Shields and Howell were prominent in some good defensive work.

Team: R. L. Wenger (goal); J. Shields, R. McGladdery (backs); D. R. Howell, C. A. Keane (capt.), G. H. Brookman (halves); A. W. Langford, P. Telfer, R. G. Gilbert, L. McAskie, A. Clark (forwards).

For the first time in seven years the Cup was presented to Bart.'s by Mr. J. Stuart-Jones. Bart.'s called loudly for cheers for the Centels, who responded in appropriate manner. The Club takes pleasure in announcing that as a result of the match, £15 will be handed over to the Secretary of the Bart.'s Appeal Fund.

C. A. KEANE.

RUGBY CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Rugby Club was held in the Committee Room on April 3rd, 1930, at 5.30 p.m. A large number of the members of the Club attended and Dr. Barris took the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved, after a slight alteration, and signed. The election of officers for the coming season (1930-31) then took place. The results were as follows:

President: Dr. J. Barris was unanimously re-elected. *Vice-Presidents:* Mr. W. Girling Ball, Mr. H. E. G. Boyle, Mr. F. C. Capps, Mr. J. P. Hosford, Prof. E. H. Kettle, Dr. Wilfred Shaw, Mr. R. M. Vick, Sir Charles Gordon-Watson. *Captain:* J. T. C. Taylor was elected after balloting, C. B. Prowse and W. M. Capper being proposed also. *Vice-Captain:* W. M. Capper. *Hon. Treasurer:* V. C. Thompson was re-elected. *Hon. Secretary:* B. S. Lewis was

elected by ballot; J. A. Nunn and E. M. Darmady also proposed. *Committee:* C. B. Prowse and H. D. Robertson. *Captain "A"* XV: C. W. John. *Hon. Sec. "A"*: K. J. Harvey. *Hon. Sec. "Extra A"*: R. H. Carpenter. *Hon. Sec. "B"*: C. L. Norsworthy. *Hon. Sec. "Extra B"*: G. H. Ellis. *Hon. Sec. "C"*: G. A. Ransome. *Hon. Sec. "Extra C"*: J. Rees.

C. R. JENKINS (for V. C. THOMPSON) then gave a brief account of the financial state of the Club, and said that we were now in a position to repay the sum of £75 which had been borrowed from the Students' Union; the financial state of the Club was entirely satisfactory.

It was proposed by J. M. JACKSON and seconded by G. H. ELLIS that in future there should be an "Extra B" XV, and that all the Junior Clubs below should correspondingly move up, thus doing away with the existing "D" XV. It was pointed out that better fixtures would be obtained for the teams concerned. This was carried unanimously.

C. R. JENKINS then proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Barris for his great services to the Club during the past season; the meeting was then adjourned.

It was unfortunate that the tour in Devon clashed with so many exams., but those who were fortunate enough to go brought back news of a most pleasant week-end. The hospitality of Devon was lavished upon them. We were especially grateful to W. F. Gaisford for turning out and putting up such a fine performance.

Results: Saturday, March 29th, v. Plymouth Albion, lost 8-30.
Monday, March 31st, v. Redruth, lost 0-18.
Tuesday, April 1st, v. St. Ives, won 15-11.

RESULTS FOR 1929-30.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.	
					For.	Against.
1st XV	30	16	1	13	306	275
"A"	26	26	2	4	474	155
"Extra A"	24	13	1	10	279	265
"B"	18	12	1	5	341	112
"C"	19	12	0	7	260	175
"Extra C"	15	10	0	5	226	116
"D"	9	3	2	4	83	75
Total	141	86	7	48	1969	1173

Although we have arrived at the finale of the season with no cups to our credit, yet it has been one of the most enjoyable character. The standard of the football has been high, and the financial aspect has been turned from debt into credit. Our home games have been especially successful and our gate receipts have greatly increased. The junior sides have turned out enthusiastically, and have always ably filled the vacancies caused either by injuries or county games in the 1st XV and the "A." Their secretaries deserve a vote of thanks for the hard work they have done in organizing the various games.

On drawing the final curtain across the season we wish the Club every success when it resumes its activities.

RIFLE CLUB.

The miniature range has been well supported during the past few months. The Club's rifles are being renewed as funds permit; this policy is already bearing fruit. Scores are higher; matches have been arranged. The Hospital won the first, on March 27th, against the "B" team of Imperial Chemical Industries by two points.

Scores.—St. Bart.'s:

F. T. J. Hobday	.	.	.	.	94
D. O. Davies	.	.	.	.	94
B. C. Nicholson	.	.	.	.	92
R. C. Walsh	.	.	.	.	92
J. S. Bailey	.	.	.	.	91
J. B. Tracey	.	.	.	.	91
R. Shackman	.	.	.	.	89
P. G. F. Harvey	.	.	.	.	86

729

Imperial Chemical Industries "B" . 727

It is hoped to arrange a good programme of matches for next season, including fixtures with other hospitals.

Weekly practice on the open ranges at Bisley began on April 30th. The Inter-Hospital Armitage Cup will be competed for as usual in June; the number of shoots has been reduced to three this year.

Anybody wanting information as to Bisley shooting is asked to apply at once to F. T. J. Hobday or B. C. Nicholson.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

After trial games at the end of April our season opens on May 3rd with a 1st VI match at home against St. Thomas's Hospital. Our fixture list this year includes matches against R.M.A. Woolwich, Trinity College, Cambridge, University College, Oxford, R.N.C. Greenwich, Staff College, Bank of England, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and R.M.C. Camberley, and the Past v. Present, which is arranged for Saturday, June 14th. We have been lucky to draw a bye in the first round of the Inter-Hospital Cup, our first opponents being London Hospital, whom we meet on June 11th.

It is hoped that members of the Club will make every effort to play regularly, so that we may have a well-established team before the Cup-ties begin. F. J. Beilby is our captain, and with most of last year's VI still with us and the 2nd VI that was so successful in the Junior Cup, we look forward to a very successful season.

J. H. HUNT.

SAILING CLUB.

The Club's dinghies are now in commission at Burnham. "Osprey" has been allotted to Bart.'s. Members wishing to use this boat or the 18-ft. half-decker for the week-end should notify the Hospital Secretary not later than the Thursday before. The Club boatman is Mr. Pettigrew.

A list of races arranged for this season is posted in the Abernethian Room. Any persons willing to take part in these should give in their names to me.

The yearly subscription of 5s. is now due.

W. F. RICHARDS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL GOLFING SOCIETY.

Arrangements are being made for the Summer Meeting to be held at Wentworth Club, Virginia Water, Surrey, on Wednesday, June 11th.

Members are asked to make a note of the date, and any Bart.'s man who is a golfer and has not already joined the Society can be made a Life Member by sending five shillings to one of the Secretaries.

(Signed) G. GRAHAM } *Hon. Secs.*
R. S. CORBETT }

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—The following unamended quotation from a respectable daily paper should, I feel, be brought again before the public notice through your own columns.

The layman may feel assured that he may view the strange creatures referred to with safety and without discomfort.

Yours, etc.,

CONSTANT READER.

April 26th, 1930.

THE NEW "BART.'S."

"... while accommodation for students' observation has been made with particular care. A glass screen in front of the gallery gives an uninterrupted view, while the breath of the occupants is instantaneously removed by powerful fans."

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—I have been reading of the marvels of the new operating theatres, and, with special interest, of the arrangements for administering anaesthetics.

Will your anaesthetists forgive me if I venture to express the hope that, in the midst of this luxurious equipment, they will still teach something of the old-fashioned "rag and bottle" methods which so many of their students will be obliged to adopt after they have left the Hospital?

Birmingham,
April 23rd, 1930.

Yours etc.,
C. B. DALE.

REVIEWS.

A TEXTBOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Various Authors. Edited by F. W. PRICE, M.D., F.R.S.(Edin.). Third edition. (Oxford Medical Publications, Humphrey Milford, 1929.) Pp. xxxviii + 1871. Price 36s. net.

"I am not greatly affected to new books," wrote Montaigne; and those of us who agree with him rejoice when some old favourite puts on the glorious raiment of a new edition. For in the seven years which have elapsed since "Price" first came into our libraries it has become an old favourite. Half-way between a text-book and a system, it has the advantages, if also the drawbacks, of each. No single author can write as fully or with such authority as a twenty-six-strong chorus. But if comparison of one voice with another is not always happy, that is the fault rather of unfair excellence than of mediocrity.

The sections that have been rewritten and the new matter included cover the whole of medicine, and for a list we must refer the reader, pausing on the brink of purchase, to the Preface. That the book, which is truly a credit to the London School of Medicine, should contain articles by five members of our Staff is a flattering recognition of the virtues of our teachers, and should be a great inducement to the acquisitiveness of our students and practitioners.

PLANT BIOLOGY. By H. GODWIN, M.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge University Press, 1930.) Pp. ix + 265. 67 figs. Price 8s. 6d.

With the alteration of the syllabus for the Cambridge first M.B. Examination, a modified course of botany for first-year medical students has been instituted. This book is intended primarily for the use of such students, but we cordially welcome it as a valuable introduction to plant biology treated on modern physiological lines.

It is perhaps open to question whether the present tendency in biology to emphasize the physiological point of view is not being carried too far, but it cannot be denied that the physiological aspect of botany is the one deserving stress for the student of medicine.

We have, in this volume, an excellent account of the physiology of the living plant, both green and non-green, while yeasts, bacteria and fungi are dealt with in considerable detail, as becomes their importance to the student in his subsequent studies. A series of green algae, *Fucus* and *Funaria*, lead up to the higher types. The structural features of the flowering plant are only briefly dealt with, but sufficient histological detail is included to make a perfectly intelligible account of this group also.

The author may be congratulated on having produced so clear and readable a work while keeping within the limits of a somewhat curtailed syllabus.

The print is good, and the illustrations are well chosen and ample for their purpose. The price we regard as strictly reasonable.

RADIUM IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. JAMES LARKIN, B.Sc., M.D., D.N.B. (New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1930.) Pp. xiv + 304. Illustrated. Price 56s.

The general practitioner is expected to-day to be able to tell his patients all about the relative merits of radium therapy and surgery, and this book pretends to help him. No statistics are shown from which he could quote, but methods of application are given at length, to guide the novice in doing that which must be done in a special institution, if any further progress is to be made.

As a statement of the author's conception of the present position of radium therapy there are some regrettable omissions; the dosage is given in terms of milligramme-hours, and it is difficult to be certain of the individual figures, though twenty hours appear to be the average period of irradiation; radium and radon are used indis-

criminately, and no attempt is made to compare their value; the time factor is not discussed.

Operable carcinoma of the rectum is treated by radium bougies which are said to be well suited to destroy this growth, giving months of relative comfort in the majority of cases; the ultimate prognosis by this method is not stated. There has been no attempt to evaluate the various methods of treatment, and the book as a whole lacks the stamp of individuality.

A very important point is made, however, in detailing the post-operative appearances and the after-care of these cases, and the general practitioner will do well to familiarize himself with this aspect of the treatment, which must be thorough to produce the best results, and in order that he may calm both himself and the patient about the slow rate of disappearance of the growth.

THE IMPROVED PROPHYLACTIC METHOD IN THE TREATMENT OF ECLAMPSIA. By Prof. W. STROGANOFF. Third edition (first English edition). (Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1930.) Pp. vii + 154. 10s. 6d. net.

The appearance of this book cannot fail to excite a hearty welcome in this country, for although English obstetricians have been more than familiar with the general outline of Stroganoff's treatment, the exact details have been far from obvious. The author is to be congratulated on mastering so difficult a language as ours in the last six years, and at a period in his life when the brain is not so receptive as formerly. This work is a rich record on a unique clinical experience, and includes a full account of the various methods of treating eclampsia. There is now no excuse for pleading ignorance of the author's method of treatment, and his results should convince his most severe critics. The importance of reading this book with care is appreciated when one considers that the author has treated 320 cases of eclampsia with a mortality of 2.6%.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

ANDERSON, D. DRYSDALE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *The Ready Reference Medicine and Surgery Monograph on Malaria*. Atlanta, Georgia: S. J. Pridgen Co., 1930.

ANDREWES, C. H., M.D., and CARMICHAEL, E. A., M.D., M.R.C.P. "The Presence of Antibodies to Herpes Virus in Post-Encephalitic and other Human Sera." *Lancet*, April 19th, 1930.

CARMICHAEL, E. ARNOLD, M.D., M.R.C.P.(Lond.), F.R.C.P.(Edin.). See ANDREWES and CARMICHAEL.

DOUGLAS, S. R., M.R.C.S., F.R.S. "Some Recent Researches on Virus Diseases." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

— (and SMITH, WILSON). "A Study of Vaccinal Immunity in Rabbits by means of *in vitro* Methods." *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, April, 1930.

EDRIDGE-GREEN, F. W., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. "Demonstration of the Theory of Vision." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

HANNAN, JOHN H., M.A., M.D., B.Ch. "Anterior Pituitary Body in the Urine as an Aid to the Diagnosis of Pregnancy." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

HARRISON, G. A., B.A., M.D. *Chemical Methods in Clinical Medicine*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1930.

HAYNES, FREDERIC H., M.D., F.R.C.P. "Syphilis and Cancer." *Medical Press*, February 26th, 1930.

HUDSON, BERNARD, M.D., M.R.C.P. *The Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1930.

JUST, T. H., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. "Some Notes on the Diagnosis of Acoustic Tumours." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

MAXWELL, J. PRESTON, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.L.(Lin.). "Further Studies in Osteomalacia." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

MYERS, BERNARD, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.P. "Two Cases of Thrombocytopenic Purpura Haemorrhagica." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

— "Purpura." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

— "Spina Bifida (two other cases in same family)." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, March, 1930.

- WALKER, KENNETH, F.R.C.S. "Pathology of Coliform Infection of the Urinary Tract." *Lancet*, March 29th, 1930.
 ——— *Male Disorders of Sex*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1930.
 WARD, R. OGIER, D.S.O., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (KENNETH HERITAGE, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., and R. O. W.). "Excretion Urography." *British Medical Journal*, April 19th, 1930.
 WHALE, H. LAWSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Modern Treatment of Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1930.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

University of Cambridge.

The following Degree has been conferred:

M.B., B.Chir.—Windeyer, R. M.

University of London.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, March, 1930.

Part I.—Bintcliffe, E. W., Blomfield, D. M., Carpenter, R., Danino, E. A., David, J. E. A., Edwards, D. G. ff., Hopkins, J. J. V., Jones, F. A., Kanaar, A. C., Kingdon, J. R., Knight, F. D. W., Latter, K. A., Osen, H. E., Purnell, R. H., Rees, J. H., Sheehan, D. J., Stephens, K. F., Weiner, B.

Part II.—Barasi, G., Cates, B., Franklin, C. B., Gale, H. E. D., Harris, R. V., Harvey, P. G. F., Higginson, H. C. H., Hill, J. R., Hosford, M. D. C., Lawn, J. A. E., Lewis, B. S., McOwan, B. M., Morrison, R. J. G., Norsworthy, L. R., Shackman, R., Snell, V. C., Thomas, D. M. E., Thomson, D. M., Weddell, A. G. McD., Woodham, C. W. B.

Conjoint Examination Board.

Pre-Medical Examination, March, 1930.

Chemistry and Physics.—Paget, W. O. G.

Chemistry.—Lloyd, G. M.

Physics.—McAvoy, J. C.

Biology.—Hughes, T. E.

First Examination, March, 1930.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Bennett, R., Bentley, J. G., Boney, A. R., Furber, L. B., Harvey, K. J., Langenberg, E. R., Ransome, G. A., Sabline, N. S., Swain, V. A. J., Tooth, G. C., Trubshaw, W. H. D., Wheeler, F. E., Woodforde, A. R.

Anatomy.—Darmady, E. M., Ford, A. R., Hamilton, G. J., Pirie, A. H.

Physiology.—Epstein, M., Morris, D. S., Palmer, T. I.

Materia Medica and Pharmacology.—Bateman, C. H., Fear, R. G., Jackson, J. M., Mansi, R. L., Young, P. L.

L.M.S.S.A.

The Diploma of the Society has been granted to the following: Soromenho, L. J. P.

Royal College of Physicians.

The following candidates have been admitted *Members* of the College: Clark, A., Clifford, R. C., Hosford, B. B.

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

D.T.M. & H.

The Diploma has been conferred upon: Okell, C. C.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

CAPPS, F. C. W., 99, Harley Street, W. 1. (Tel. Welbeck 7507.)

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MILES, A. A., 3, Weymouth Mews, New Cavendish Street, W. 1. (Tel. Langham 3369.)

MILNER, S. W., The Firs, Bere Alston, Devon.

APPOINTMENTS.

CLEGG, H. A., M.B., B.Chir.(Cantab.), M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Registrar to Charing Cross Hospital, W.C. 2.

HODGE, B. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Hon. Surgeon to Malmesbury and District Hospital.

WEST, R. G. RANYARD, M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.P., appointed Physician with Charge of Out-patients, The Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR.—On March 15th, 1930, at Downholm, Ringmer, Sussex, to Constance (*née* Campion), wife of Ivor H. C. Balfour, M.R.C.S.—a daughter.

CARMICHAEL.—On March 29th, 1930, at 19, East Heath Road, Hampstead, to Dr. and Mrs. E. Arnold Carmichael—a son.

DAHNE.—On March 28th, 1930, at Lima House, Reading, to Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Logan Dahne—a daughter.

FORD.—On April 11th, 1930, at 1, The Goffs, Eastbourne, to Audrey and Dr. J. N. C. Ford—a daughter.

HEWER.—On March 29th, 1930, at 32, Park Village East, Regent's Park, to Phoebe (*née* Champney), wife of C. Langton Hewer, M.B.—a son.

SHIELDS.—On April 15th, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Shields, Wroxham, Norwich—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATHO—GARRETT.—On April 2nd, 1930, at the Parish Church, Eastleigh, Hants, Edgar Richard Batho, M.C., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Batho, of Luxemburg Gardens, London, to Marion Josephine, only child of Dr. and Mrs. R. Reynolds Garrett, of Eastleigh.

MILES—DAHL.—On April 8th, 1930, at the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, by the Rev. J. A. Mayo, the Rector of Whitechapel, Arnold Ashley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miles, of Clifton, York, to Ellen Marguerite, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dahl, of Cardiff.

PAGE—SPENCER.—On March 20th, 1930, at Hampstead, Leonard Gilbert Millar, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Page, of Ashbourne House, Lordship Road, London, to Dorothy Hillier, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Spencer, of "La Noria," Harrow.

DEATHS.

BERGIN.—On March 31st, 1930, William M. Bergin, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), of 8, Hanbury Road, Clifton, Bristol, Director of Ashley Down Orphan Homes.

BRIDGES.—On April 21st, 1930, at Chilswell, near Oxford, after a short illness, Robert Seymour Bridges, O.M., Poet Laureate, son of the late I. T. Bridges, of Walmer and S. Nicholas Court, Kent, aged 85.

CAZALY.—On April 10th, 1930, at Earl Soham, Suffolk, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cazaly, B.A., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Indian Medical Service (retired), aged 56.

CORRIE.—On March 28th, 1930, at 27, Torrington Place, Plymouth, Fleet-Surgeon Alfred Thomas Corrie, R.N., retired.

HEATH.—On April 30th, 1930, at 34, Devonshire Place, W. 1, after a long illness, Agnes Fridzwede, wife of Charles J. Heath, F.R.C.S.

LOTT.—On April 3rd, 1930, at Midhurst, Sussex, Herbert James Hott, M.D., late of Bromley, Kent, aged 77.

WOODFORDE.—On March 31st, 1930, at 1, Wolvorton Mansions, Ealing Common, Alfred Pownall Woodforde, M.R.C.S., aged 78.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. 1.

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All Communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Journal Office, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. 1. Telephone: National 4444.